

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001	03-md-1570 (GBD)(SN) ECF Case
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This Document Relates to:

Burnett, et al. v. Islamic Republic of Iran, et al., 15-cv-9903(GBD)(SN)

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW FOR ENTRY OF PARTIAL
FINAL DEFAULT JUDGMENTS ON BEHALF OF
BURNETT/IRAN PLAINTIFFS IDENTIFIED AT EXHIBITS A AND B**

(BURNETT / IRAN XXXIX)

For the reasons set forth below and in the accompanying declaration of John C. Duane (“Duane Declaration”), the Plaintiffs identified in Exhibits A and B to the Duane Declaration filed contemporaneously with this application, by and through their counsel, Motley Rice LLC, respectfully move this Court for an Order awarding them (1) solatium damages for the losses they suffered as the immediate family members (in this instance, spouses, parents, children, and siblings, or the estate of a spouse, parent, child, or sibling) of their decedents (as indicated in Exhibit A to the Duane Declaration) in the same per plaintiff amounts previously awarded by this Court to various similarly situated plaintiffs; (2) compensatory damages for pain and suffering in the same per estate amount previously awarded by this Court regarding other estates of decedents killed in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001; (3) economic-loss damages for the plaintiffs identified in the expert reports attached as Exhibit C to the Duane Declaration and filed on ECF under seal pursuant to the Court’s May 5, 2022 order, ECF No. 7963; (4) prejudgment interest at the rate of 4.96 percent per annum, compounded annually for the period from September 11, 2001 until the date of the judgment; (5) permission for the *Burnett/Iran* Plaintiffs identified in Exhibits A or B to seek punitive damages, economic damages, or other damages at a later date; and (6) for

all other similarly situated Plaintiffs not appearing on Exhibits A or B, to submit applications for damages awards in later stages, to the extent such awards have not previously been addressed.

Plaintiffs sued the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, and the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran (collectively, “the Iran Defendants”) in connection with the deaths of plaintiffs’ decedents in the 9/11 Attacks. On December 1, 2016, all plaintiffs in the action *Burnett, et al. v. Islamic Rep. of Iran, et al.*, Case No. 15-cv-9903 (GBD)(SN) (“*Burnett/Iran*”), moved for judgment as to liability only. 15-cv-9903, ECF Nos. 65, 66, amended on December 6, 2016, 15-cv-9903 ECF Nos. 68, 69. On January 31, 2017, the Court entered judgment as to liability only against the Iran Defendants. *See* 15-cv-9903, ECF No. 85. The plaintiffs that are party to this application, as identified in Exhibits A and B, are a subset of the plaintiffs who have been granted judgment as to liability only, and rely on that judgment as to liability only for their request for default judgment as to the solatium, pain and suffering, and/or economic damages. Different subsets of the plaintiffs in the *Burnett/Iran* case previously requested and were granted similar judgments. *See* ECF Nos. 3666, 4023, 4126, 4146, 4175, 5061, 5062, 5087, 5092, 5138, 5151, 5356, 5848, 5946, 5948, 5949, 5951, 5955, 5957, 5975, 5979, 6034, 6035, 6037, 6038, 6039, 7188, 7287, and 7494. The plaintiffs identified in Exhibits A and B now request entry of partial final default judgment against the Iran Defendants as to their claims in the amounts indicated in Exhibits A and B.

I. Procedural Background

A. Related Cases

Relying on evidence and arguments¹ submitted by plaintiffs in this consolidated multidistrict litigation arising out of the 9/11 Attacks, this Court on December 22, 2011, and again

¹ In each of the Orders of Judgment regarding plaintiffs’ claims against Iran in the *In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001* multidistrict litigation, the Court premised its determination “[u]pon consideration of the evidence submitted

on August 31, 2015, granted Orders of Judgment on Liability in favor of the *Havlish*, *Ashton*, *O'Neill*, *Federal Insurance*, and *Hoglan* groups of plaintiffs against the Iran Defendants (See ECF Nos. 2516, 3014, 3016, 3020, 3020-23). After granting the *Havlish* Order of Default Judgment on Liability, this Court considered the issue of damages suffered by the *Havlish* plaintiffs and their decedents. Upon the submissions of the *Havlish* plaintiffs, on October 3, 2012, this Court found, among other things, that “Plaintiffs may recover for[, inter alia,] solatium . . . in an action under Section 1605A. 28 U.S.C. § 1605A(c)(4). In such an action, . . . family members can recover solatium for their emotional injury; and all plaintiffs can recover punitive damages.” ECF No. 2623 at 2-3, quoting *Valore v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 700 F. Supp. 2d 52, 83 (D.D.C. 2010). This Court also found that the following solatium awards for family members are appropriate, as an upward departure from the framework in *Estate of Heiser v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 466 F. Supp. 2d 229 (D.D.C. 2006).

Relationship of Decedent	Solatium Award
Spouse	\$12,500,000
Parent	\$8,500,000
Child	\$8,500,000
Sibling	\$4,250,000

ECF No. 2623 at 4. The Court has applied the same solatium values to claims of other solatium plaintiffs in the *Burnett/Iran* case (ECF Nos. 3666, 4023, 4126, 4146, 4175, 5061, 5062, 5087, 5138, 5356, 5848, 5949, 5951, 5975, 5979, 6034, 6035, 6037, 6038, 6039, 7188, and 7287) and other solatium plaintiffs in other cases coordinated in the *In re Terrorist Attack on September 11, 2001* multidistrict litigation. See, e.g., ECF Nos. 3175 at 2; 3300 at 1; 3358 at 9; 3363 at 16; 3399; and 3977 at 7.

by the Plaintiffs in filings with this Court on May 19, 2011, July 13, 2011, and August 19, 2011, and the evidence presented at the December 15, 2011, hearing on liability, together with the entire record in this case.” ECF Nos. 2516, 3014, 3016, 3020-22; see also ECF No. 3023 (substantially similar language).

In that same decision in *Havlish*, this Court also found that Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive damages under the FSIA in an amount of 3.44 multiplied by their compensatory damages award. ECF No. 2623 at 5. The Court has applied that 3.44 multiplier also to judgments in the *Ashton* case. *See* ECF No. 3175, at 3 (Report and Recommendation to apply 3.44 punitive multiplier); ECF No. 3229 at 1 (Order adopting in its entirety Report and Recommendation to apply 3.44 punitive multiplier). The Court applied the 3.44 punitive multiplier to the compensatory awards previously awarded in *Burnett/Iran*. ECF No. 3666. However, in *Hoglan*, another case in this multidistrict litigation, Magistrate Judge Netburn recommended that the plaintiffs' request for punitive damages be denied without prejudice. ECF Nos. 3358 at 11-16 and 3363 at 28. Judge Daniels adopted Judge Netburn's Reports and Recommendations in their entirety. ECF Nos. 3383 at 2 and 3384 at 6.

In the *Havlish* decision, this Court also found that prejudgment interest was warranted for the Plaintiffs' solatium damages. ECF No. 2623 at 5. The *Havlish* plaintiffs sought application of a 4.96% interest rate, which the magistrate judge recommended (ECF No. 2619 at 13-14) and Judge Daniels adopted (ECF No. 2623 at 5). In *Ashton*, plaintiffs sought, and the magistrate judge recommended, application of a statutory nine percent simple interest rate for prejudgment interest. ECF No. 3175 at 7-8. Judge Daniels adopted the magistrate judge's report and recommendation and has applied the nine percent interest rate in multiple instances in the *Ashton* and *Bauer* matters. *See* ECF Nos. 3229 at 2; 3300 at 1; 3341 at 1. However, in *Hoglan*, Magistrate Judge Netburn recommended that the 4.96 percent rate for prejudgment interest should be applied to all of the solatium claims, ECF Nos. 3358 at 17-20 and 3363 at 28-29. Judge Daniels adopted Judge Netburn's *Hoglan* Report in its entirety and applied an interest rate of 4.96 percent per annum,

compounded annually. ECF Nos. 3383 at 2 and 3384 at 6. The Court applied that interest rate, 4.96 percent per annum, to the awards to other plaintiffs in *Burnett/Iran*.

B. *Burnett, et al. v. Iran Defendants*

The *Burnett/Iran* plaintiffs filed suit on December 18, 2015, against the Iran Defendants. Service on the Central Bank was effectuated on March 18, 2016, and on Iran and the IRGC on September 14, 2016. 15-cv-9903, ECF No. 67 at ¶¶ 3-4. At Plaintiffs' request, the Clerk of the Court issued a Certificate of Default as to the Iran Defendants on December 5, 2016. 15-cv-9903, ECF No. 67. On December 1, 2016, Plaintiffs requested judgment as to liability against the Iran Defendants, 15-cv-9903, ECF Nos. 65, 66, which application was amended on December 6, 2016 (15-cv-9903, ECF Nos. 68, 69), after the Clerk of the Court issued a Certificate of Default on December 5, 2016. 15-cv-9903, ECF No. 67. The Court granted judgment as to liability against the Iran defendants in favor of all plaintiffs on January 31, 2017. 15-cv-9903, ECF No. 85. The Court has since granted numerous orders of judgment to different subsets of *Burnett/Iran* plaintiffs who filed for entry of partial final default judgments. *See* ECF Nos. 3666, 4023, 4126, 4146, 4175, 5061, 5062, 5087, 5092, 5138, 5151, 5356, 5848, 5946, 5948, 5949, 5951, 5955, 5957, 5975, 5979, 6034, 6035, 6037, 6038, 6039, 7188, 7287, 8233, and 8310.

The *Burnett/Iran* Plaintiffs identified in Exhibits A and B now respectfully request that this Court grant them an Order awarding them (1) solatium damages for the plaintiffs on Exhibit A for the losses they suffered as the immediate family members (in this instance, spouses, parents, children, and siblings, or the estate of a spouse, parent, child, or sibling) of their decedents (as indicated in Exhibit A to the Duane Declaration) in the same per plaintiff amounts previously awarded by this Court to various similarly situated plaintiffs; (2) compensatory damages for the plaintiffs so designated on Exhibit B for pain and suffering in the same per estate amount

previously awarded by this Court regarding other estates of decedents killed in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001; (3) economic damages for the plaintiffs so designated on Exhibit B as set forth in the expert reports attached as Exhibit C to the Duane Declaration and filed on ECF under seal pursuant to the Court's May 5, 2022 order, ECF No. 7963; (4) prejudgment interest at the rate of 4.96 percent per annum, compounded annually for the period from September 11, 2001 until the date of the judgment; (5) permission for the Plaintiffs identified in Exhibits A or B to seek punitive damages, economic damages, or other damages at a later date; and (6) for all other similarly situated Plaintiffs not appearing on Exhibits A or B, to submit applications for damages awards in later stages, to the extent such awards have not previously been addressed.

II. Damages Under § 1605A

Section 1605A of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act ("FSIA") creates an exception to sovereign immunity allowing a foreign state to be held accountable for acts of terrorism or the provision of material support or resources for acts of terrorism where the acts or provision of support or resources were engaged in by an official, employee, or agent of the foreign state while acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency. 28 U.S.C. § 1605A(a)(1). The statute specifies that damages are available "for personal injury or death," 28 U.S.C. § 1605A(a)(1) and (c)(4), and include "economic damages, solatium, pain and suffering, and punitive damages." 28 U.S.C. § 1605A(c)(4). Courts addressing the damages available under the statute have held that, among other damages recoverable, "family members can recover solatium for their emotional injury; and all plaintiffs can recover punitive damages. ECF No. 2623 at 2-3, quoting *Valore v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 700 F. Supp. 2d 52, 83 (D.D.C. 2010).

Plaintiffs identified in Exhibit A are each family members (in this instance, spouses, parents, children, and siblings (or the estate of a spouse, parent, child, or sibling)) of decedents

killed on 9/11, who are each entitled to solatium damages based on this Court's previous determinations in the amounts as previously established and applied by this Court in this and other related cases arising from the 9/11 Attacks. In accordance with the terms of the FSIA, the Plaintiffs identified in Exhibit A—spouses, parents, children, and siblings (or the estate of a spouse, parent, child, or sibling) of 9/11 decedents—are entitled to compensation under Section 1605A for their solatium, pain and suffering, or economic damages and are also entitled to prejudgment interest.

A. Solatium Damages

As set forth above, the FSIA specifically provides for an award of solatium damages. Under § 1605A, family members of a decedent may recover for “the mental anguish, bereavement, and grief that those with a close relationship to the decedent experience as a result of the decedent's death, as well as the harm caused by the loss of a decedent's society and comfort.” *Dammarell v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 281 F. Supp. 2d 105, 196 (D.D.C. 2003), vacated on other grounds, 404 F. Supp. 2d 261 (D.D.C. 2005). Other courts have previously noted that “[a]cts of terrorism are by their very definition extreme and outrageous and intended to cause the highest degree of emotional distress.” *Belkin v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 667 F. Supp. 2d 8, 22 (D.D.C. 2009). In cases brought under this exception to the FSIA, solatium claims have been treated as analogous to claims for the intentional infliction of emotional distress. *See, e.g., Surette v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 231 F. Supp. 2d 260, 267 n.5 (D.D.C. 2002) (treating solatium claim as “indistinguishable” from the claim of “intentional infliction of emotional distress.”) (quoting *Wagner v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 172 F. Supp. 2d 128, 135 n.11 (D.D.C. 2001)).

When previously awarding solatium damages in this case and in other 9/11-related cases, this Court looked at the framework established by District Judge Royce C. Lamberth in *Estate of Heiser v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 466 F. Supp. 2d 229 (D.D.C. 2006), where the court awarded

solatium damages to each spouse of a deceased victim in the amount of \$8 million, to each parent in the amount of \$5 million, and to each sibling in the amount of \$2.5 million. *Id.* This formula, however, may be adjusted upward or downward when circumstances warrant. *See, e.g., Estate of Bland v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 831 F. Supp. 2d 150, 156 (D.D.C. 2011); *Valore*, 700 F. Supp. 2d at 85.

Analyzing the solatium claims of the families of the *Havlish* victims who perished in the 9/11 Attacks, Magistrate Judge Maas concluded that an upward departure from Judge Lamberth's framework in *Heiser* was appropriate. In *Havlish*, Judge Maas explained that an upward departure was warranted because the decedents' immediate family members suffered, and continue to suffer, "profound agony and grief and, [w]orse yet, . . . are faced with frequent reminders of the events of that day." *See* ECF No. 2619 at 10-12. Judge Maas noted in his July 30, 2012 Report and Recommendation the "extraordinarily tragic circumstances surrounding the 9/11 Attacks and their indelible impact on the lives of the victims' families." *Id.* at 11. In that Report, with which this Court later agreed, Magistrate Judge Maas recommended that solatium damages be awarded to the immediate family members of the victims of the 9/11 Attacks in the following amounts:

Relationship of Decedent	Solatium Award
Spouse	\$12,500,000
Parent	\$8,500,000
Child	\$8,500,000
Sibling	\$4,250,000

ECF No. 2619 at 11.

These exact amounts were adopted by this Court in its October 3, 2012 Order, ECF No. 2623, and were replicated in this Court's June 16, 2016 Order relating to the claims of certain of the *Ashton* Plaintiffs, ECF No. 3300, and in the September 12, 2016 Order pertaining to plaintiffs in the *Bauer* case, ECF No. 3341, and in the October 14, 2016 Report and Recommendation and

October 31, 2016 Order in the *Hoglan* case, ECF Nos. 3363, 3384. These amounts were, again, adopted by this Court in its April 24, 2018 Order relating to the claims of additional *Ashton* Plaintiffs. ECF No. 3977 at 7. And notably, the same values were applied to the claims of other plaintiffs in the *Burnett/Iran* case in this Courts orders cited above. The solatium losses suffered by the Plaintiffs before the Court in this application are legally and factually comparable to those suffered by the other plaintiffs in *Burnett/Iran*, and the plaintiffs in the *Havlish*, *Ashton*, *Bauer*, and *Hoglan* cases.

Plaintiffs identified on Exhibit A respectfully request that the Court grant awards of solatium to the immediate family members as identified on Exhibit A in the same amounts indicated herein, consistent with this Court's application of those values established and applied in *Havlish*, and subsequently adopted and applied to other plaintiffs in this case and to plaintiffs in the *Ashton*, *Bauer*, and *Hoglan* cases and in earlier orders for other plaintiffs in the *Burnett/Iran* case.

B. Pain and Suffering Damages

The plaintiffs identified in Exhibit B include the estates of individuals killed in the 9/11 Attacks whose claims are being pursued by designated estate representatives (executors, administrators, personal representatives, etc.) and seek damages for the decedents' pain and suffering (if not previously awarded and so notated). This Court previously assessed the entitlement and value of pain and suffering awards to estates for their decedents' deaths in this litigation. *See* ECF No. 2618 at 7-9. For the reasons articulated by this Court in the context of the *Havlish* case, the estates identified in Exhibit B respectfully request that the Court grant awards for their decedents' pain and suffering in the amount of \$2,000,000 per estate. *See id.* at 9; ECF No. 2624 at 1, 3-4 (Judge Daniels awarding \$2,000,000 per estate in *Havlish*).

C. Punitive Damages

In light of the Court's decision in related litigation to defer determination of punitive damage issues until a later stage of the litigation, Plaintiffs herein request permission to address the issue of punitive damages at a later date. *See, e.g.*, ECF No. 3666 (Judge Daniels order in *Burnett/Iran*, authorizing other plaintiffs to make an application for punitive damages at a later date consistent with any future rulings of the Court).

D. Prejudgment Interest

An award of prejudgment interest is within the sound discretion of a trial court and is warranted when plaintiffs are delayed in recovering compensation for non-economic injuries caused by acts of terrorism. *See Baker v. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, 775 F. Supp. 2d 48, 86 (D.D.C. 2011). This Court awarded the *Havlish* plaintiffs prejudgment interest at a rate of 4.96% on their pain and suffering damages awards, to be calculated from September 11, 2001 until the date of judgment (ECF 2619 at 13-14). This Court, recognizing that prejudgment interest was appropriate in cases such as this case, adopted the magistrate judge's reasoning, finding that an award of prejudgment interest was appropriate and accepting the rate of 4.96%, as proposed by the *Havlish* plaintiffs' expert.

After the *Havlish* award, plaintiffs in *Ashton* and *Bauer* proposed, and the Court agreed, that prejudgment simple interest at the New York State statutory rate of nine percent per annum was appropriate in cases where the injuries arose in New York and the prejudgment interest used in *Havlish*, 4.96 percent per annum, compounded annually, should be reserved for only those cases where the injuries arose in other states. *See* ECF Nos. 3229 at 2; 3300 at 1; 3341 at 1.

The Second Circuit has held that New York State's statutory prejudgment interest rate should apply to the damages awarded to World Trade Center complex leaseholders in their

litigation against American Airlines and United Airlines brought under the federal Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (“ATSSSA”). *World Trade Farmers Market, Inc. v. American Airlines, Inc. (In Re: September 11th Litigation)*, 2015 U.S. App. LEXIS 16619, *66 (2d Cir. Sept. 17, 2015). In that case, the Second Circuit concluded that a federal cause of action under the ATSSSA must look to state rules concerning prejudgment interest. *Id.* Accordingly, the Second Circuit held that New York’s statutory prejudgment interest rate of nine percent as opposed to a lower rate crafted under federal law, had to be applied to the plaintiffs’ 9/11 claims. *Id.*

However, more recently, in *Hoglan*, Magistrate Judge Netburn recommended that the 4.96 percent interest rate for prejudgment interest should be applied to all of the solatium claims. ECF No. 3363 at 28-29. Judge Daniels adopted Judge Netburn’s *Hoglan* Report in its entirety and applied the interest rate of 4.96 percent per annum, compounded annually to all of the claims. ECF No. 3384 at 6.

In light of the Court’s decision in the *Hoglan* matter, applying the 4.96 percent rate to prejudgment interest, the Plaintiffs identified in Exhibits A and B respectfully request that the clerk be directed to award prejudgment interest at the rate of 4.96 percent per annum, compounded annually, running from September 11, 2001 until the date of the judgment.

E. Economic Damages

The FSIA specifically provides for economic damages. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1605A(c). The economic damages provision is “designed to compensate [a] decedent’s heirs-at-law for economic losses which result from [the] decedent’s premature death.” *Flatow v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 999 F.Supp. 1, 27 (D.D.C. 1998). Accordingly, “the beneficiaries of each decedent’s estate [are]...entitled to recover the present value of economic damages, including lost wages that the decedents might reasonably have been expected to earn but for their wrongful deaths.” *Valore v.*

Islamic Republic of Iran, 700 F. Supp. 2d 52, 81-82 (D.D.C. 2010), citing *Heiser*, 466 F.Supp.2d 229. Thus, for example, Judge Royce C. Lamberth of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, in a series of decisions issuing final judgments against the Islamic Republic of Iran under the FSIA, has held Iran “liable for the economic damages caused to decedents’ estates.” *Roth v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 78 F. Supp. 3d 379, 399-400 (D.D.C. 2015), quoting *Valore*, 700 F.Supp.2d at 78.²

Previously, this Court awarded economic damages in each *Havlish* case for the “economic losses stemming from the wrongful death of the decedent[.]” See ECF No. 2623 at 2-3. In doing so, it adopted the economic loss calculations set forth in the *Havlish* plaintiffs’ economic expert reports. The *Burnett* plaintiffs have retained the services of the same expert economist, Dr. Stan V. Smith, to submit his extensive economic analyses that detail the significant economic losses suffered by the decedent estates in this case. Exhibit C to the Duane Declaration is being submitted to this Court under seal due to the significant amount of sensitive financial data contained therein.³ Dr. Smith has opined utilizing his standard methodology on the economic losses sustained by each of the individual decedents and their estates. His reports outline, introduce, and delve into the expert methodology that he has employed for each of the decedents while also providing a breakdown of the summary of both past and future losses for the following categories: (1) loss of wages and benefits; (2) loss of pension benefits (if they exist); (3) loss of housekeeping and home management services; and (4) loss of value of life, also known as the loss of enjoyment of life. As Dr. Smith states in each of the reports, “All opinions ... are rendered in accordance with generally

² In adopting this estate-accumulations calculation, Judge Lamberth recognized that case law under the FSIA was “develop[ing]...a federal standard” and looked to the law of the District of Columbia, which it concluded was “an appropriate model” to adopt and which calculated economic damages as the loss of accretions to the decedent’s estate. *Roth*, 78 F.Supp.3d at 82.

³ Magistrate Judge Netburn has permitted the filing under seal of these materials given their sensitive contents. See ECF No. 5716; see also ECF No. 7963 (permitting these reports to be filed under seal via ECF)

accepted standards within the field of economics and are expressed to a reasonable degree of economic certainty.” All subsequent reports for the remaining decedent estates are rendered in summary form while also stating the basis for certain assumptions, consumption rates, and other material economic data utilized to render these opinions.

The Plaintiffs respectfully ask that this Court award economic damages in each of the cases listing economic loss in Exhibit B as supported by the expert reports submitted by Dr. Smith.

III. Conclusion

For all of the reasons herein, as well as those set forth in the submissions of the other plaintiffs in this case and plaintiffs in the other 9/11 related cases in the *In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001* multidistrict litigation, the Plaintiffs identified in Exhibit A respectfully request that this Court award them solatium damages of \$12,500,000 per spouse, \$8,500,000 per parent, \$8,500,000 per child, and \$4,250,000 per sibling. The Plaintiffs identified at Exhibit B respectfully request that this Court award them damages for decedents’ pain and suffering in the amount of \$2,000,000 per estate and economic damages for the plaintiffs identified in the expert reports attached as Exhibit C to the Duane Declaration as described therein (and indicated in Exhibit B as to those plaintiffs). Furthermore, the Plaintiffs identified at Exhibits A and B respectfully request that the Court: (1) award prejudgment interest at the rate of 4.96 percent per annum, compounded annually for the period from September 11, 2001 until the date of the judgment; (2) grant permission for the Plaintiffs identified in Exhibits A and B to seek punitive damages, economic damages, or other appropriate damages at a later date; and (3) grant permission for all similarly situated *Burnett/Iran* Plaintiffs not appearing on Exhibits A or B to submit applications for damages awards in later stages, to the extent such awards have not previously been addressed.

Dated: March 28, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ John C. Duane

John C. Duane, Esq.

MOTLEY RICE LLC

28 Bridgeside Blvd.

Mount Pleasant, SC 29464

Tel: 843-216-9237

Fax: 843-216-9450

Email: jduane@motleyrice.com

Attorney for the *Burnett/Iran* Plaintiffs